

# REPUBLICAN PLATFORM

The Republican party, assembled by its representatives in national convention, declares its unchanging faith to government of the people, by the people, for the people. We renew our allegiance to the principles of the Republican party and our devotion to the cause of Republican institutions established by the fathers.

It is appropriate that we should now recall with a sense of veneration and gratitude the name of our first great leader who was nominated in this city, and whose lofty principles and superb devotion to his country are an inspiration to the party he honored—Abraham Lincoln. In the present state of public affairs we should be inspired by his broad statesmanship and by his tolerant spirit toward men.

## Views Record with Pride.

The Republican party looks back upon its record with pride and satisfaction, and forward to its new responsibilities, with hope and confidence. Its achievements in government constitute the most luminous pages in our history. Our greatest national advance has been made during the years of its ascendancy in public affairs. It has been genuinely and always a party of progress; it has never been either stationary or reactionary. It has gone from the fulfillment of one great pledge to the fulfillment of another in response to the public need and to the popular will.

We believe in our self-controlled representative democracy, which is a government of laws not of men, and in which order is the prerequisite of progress.

The principles of constitutional government, which make provision for orderly and effective expression of the popular will, for the protection of civil liberty and the rights of men, and for the interpretation of the law by an untrammelled and independent judiciary, have proved themselves capable of sustaining the structure of a government which, after more than a century of development, embraces 100,000,000 of people, scattered over a wide and diverse territory, but bound by common purpose, common ideals, and common affection to the constitution of the United States.

**Growth of United States.**  
Under the constitution and the principles asserted and vitalized by it the United States has grown to be one of the great civilized and civilizing powers of the earth. It offers a home and an opportunity to the ambitious and the industrious from other lands. Resting upon the broad basis of a people's confidence and a people's support, and managed by the people themselves, the government of the United States will meet the problems of the future as satisfactorily as it has solved those of the past.

The Republican party is now, as always, a party of advanced and constructive statesmanship. It is prepared to go forward with the solution of those new questions which social, economic, and political development have brought into the forefront of the nation's interest. It will strive, not only in the nation but in the several states, to enact the necessary legislation to safeguard the public health; to limit effectively the labor of women and children; to protect wage earners engaged in dangerous occupations; to enact comprehensive and generous workmen's compensation laws in place of the present wasteful and unjust system of employers' liability; and in all possible ways to satisfy the just demand of the people for the study and solution of the complex and constantly changing problems of social welfare.

**Rights of the Individual.**  
In dealing with these questions it is important that the rights of every individual to the freest possible development of his own powers and resources and to the control of his own justly acquired property, so far as these are compatible with the rights of others, shall not be interfered with or destroyed.

The social and political structure of the United States rests upon the civil liberty of the individual, and for the protection of that liberty the people have wisely, in the national and state constitutions, put definite limitations upon themselves and upon their governmental officers and agencies. To enforce these limitations, to secure the orderly and coherent exercise of government power, and to protect the rights of even the humblest and least favored individual are the function of independent courts of justice.

The Republican party reaffirms its intention to uphold at all times the authority and integrity of the courts, both state and federal, and it will ever insist that their powers to enforce their process and to protect life, liberty and property shall be preserved inviolate. An orderly method is provided under our system of government by which the people may, when they choose, alter or amend the constitutional provisions which underlie that government.

**Laws Against Long Delays.**  
Until these constitutional provisions are so altered or amended, in orderly fashion, it is the duty of the courts to see to it that when challenged they are enforced.

That the courts, both federal and state, may bear the heavy burden laid

upon them to the complete satisfaction of public opinion, we favor legislation to prevent long delays and the tedious and costly appeals which have so often amounted to a denial of justice in civil cases and to a failure to protect the public at large in criminal cases.

Since the responsibility of the judiciary is so great, the standards of judicial action must be always and everywhere above suspicion and reproach. While we regard the recall of judges as unnecessary and unwelcome, we favor such action as may be necessary to simplify the process by which any judge who is found to be derelict in his duty may be removed from office.

Together with peaceful and orderly development at home, the Republican party earnestly favors all measures for the establishment and protection of the peace of the world and for the development of closer relations between the various nations of the earth. It believes most earnestly in the peaceful settlement of international disputes and in the reference of all justifiable controversies between nations to an international court of justice.

## Monopoly and Privilege.

The Republican party is opposed to special privilege and to monopoly. It placed upon the statute book the Interstate Commerce act of 1887, and the important amendments thereto and the anti-trust act of 1890, and it has consistently and successfully enforced the provisions of these laws. It will take no backward step to permit the re-establishment in any degree of conditions which were intolerable.

Experience makes it plain that the business of the country may be carried on without fear or without disturbance, and at the same time without resort to practices which are abhorrent to the common sense of justice.

The Republican party favors the enactment of legislation supplementary to the existing anti-trust act which will define as criminal offenses those specific acts that uniformly mark attempts to restrain and to monopolize trade, to the end that those who honestly intend to obey the law may have a guide for their action, and that those who aim to violate the law may be more surely be punished.

The same certainty should be given to the law prohibiting combinations and monopolies that characterizes other provisions of commercial law, in order that no part of the field of business opportunity may be restricted by monopoly or combination, that business success honorably achieved may not be converted into crime, and that the right of every man to acquire commodities, and particularly the necessities of life, in an open market unimpeded by the manipulation of trust or combination may be preserved.

## Federal Trade Commission.

In the enforcement and administration of federal laws governing interstate commerce and enterprises impressed with a public use engaged therein, there is much that may be committed to a federal trade commission, thus placing in the hands of an administrative board many of the functions now necessarily exercised by the courts. This will promote promptness in the administration of the law and avoid delays and technicalities incident to court procedure.

## The Tariff.

We reaffirm our belief in a protective tariff. The Republican tariff policy has been of the greatest benefit to the country, developing our resources, diversifying our industries, and protecting our workmen against competition with cheaper labor abroad, thus establishing for our wage earners the American standard of living.

The protective tariff is so woven into the fabric of our industrial and agricultural life that to substitute for it a tariff for revenue only would destroy many industries and throw millions of our people out of employment. The products of the farm and of the mine should receive the same measure of protection as other products of American labor.

We hold that the import duties should be high enough while yielding a sufficient revenue to protect adequately American industries and wages. Some of the existing import duties are too high and should be reduced. Readjustment should be made from time to time to conform to changed conditions and to reduce excessive rates, but without injury to any American industry.

To accomplish this correct information is indispensable. This information can best be obtained by an expert commission, as the large volume of useful facts contained in the recent reports of the tariff board has demonstrated.

**Changing Conditions Require Study.**  
The pronounced feature of modern industrial life is its enormous diversification. To apply tariff rates justly to these changing conditions requires closer study and more scientific methods than ever before. The Republican party has shown by its creation of a tariff board its recognition of this situation and its determination to be equal to it.

We condemn the Democratic party for its failure either to provide funds for the continuance of this board or to make some other provision for securing the information requisite for intelligent tariff legislation. We protest against the Democratic method of legislating on these vitally important subjects without careful investigation.

We condemn the Democratic tariff bills passed by the house of representatives of the Sixty-second congress as sectional, as injurious to the public credit, and as destructive of business enterprise.

The steadily increasing cost of liv-

ing has become a matter not only of national, but of worldwide concern. The fact that it is not due to the protective tariff system is evidenced by the existence of similar conditions in countries which have a tariff policy different from our own, as well as by the fact that the cost of living has increased while rates of duty have remained stationary or been reduced.

The Republican party will support a prompt scientific inquiry into the causes which are operative, both in the United States and elsewhere, to increase the cost of living. When the exact facts are known it will take the necessary steps to remove any abuses that may be found to exist, in order that the cost of the food, clothing and shelter of the people may in no way be unduly or artificially increased.

## Banking and Currency.

The Republican party has always stood for a sound currency and for safe banking methods. It is responsible for the resumption of specie payments, and for the establishment of the gold standard. It is committed to the progressive development of our banking and currency system.

Our banking arrangements today need further revision to meet the requirements of current conditions. We need measures which will prevent the recurrence of money panics and financial disturbances, and which will promote the prosperity of business and the welfare of labor by producing constant employment.

We need better currency facilities for the movement of crops in the west and south. We need banking arrangements under American auspices for the encouragement and better conduct of our foreign trade.

In attaining these ends, the independence of individual banks, whether organized under national or state charters, must be carefully protected, and our banking and currency system must be safeguarded from any possibility of domination by sectional, financial or political interests.

## Money for the Farmers.

It is of great importance to the social and economic welfare of this country that its farmers have facilities for borrowing easily and cheaply the money they need to increase the productivity of their land.

It is as important that financial machinery be provided to supply the demand of farmers for credit as it is that the banking and currency systems be reformed in the interest of general business.

Therefore, we recommend and urge an authoritative investigation of agricultural credit societies and corporations in other countries, and the passage of state and federal laws for the establishment and capable supervision of organizations having for their purpose the loaning of funds to farmers.

## The Civil Service.

We reaffirm our adherence to the principle of appointment to public office based on proved fitness, and tenure during good behavior and efficiency.

The Republican party stands committed to the maintenance, extension, and enforcement of the civil service law, and it favors the passage of legislation empowering the president to extend the competitive service so far as practicable. We favor legislation to make possible the equitable retirement of disabled and superannuated members of the civil service, in order that a higher standard of efficiency may be maintained.

We favor the amendment of the federal employes liability law so as to extend its provisions to all government employes, as well as to provide a more liberal scale of compensation for injury and death.

## Campaign Contributions.

We favor such additional legislation as may be necessary more effectively to prohibit corporations from contributing funds, directly or indirectly, to campaigns for the nomination or election of the president, the vice president, senators, and representatives in congress.

We heartily approve the recent act of congress requiring the fullest publicity in regard to all campaign contributions, whether made in connection with primaries, conventions, or elections.

**Conservation Policy.**  
We rejoice in the success of the distinctive Republican policy of the conservation of our national resources for their use by the people without waste and without monopoly. We pledge ourselves to a continuance of such a policy.

We favor such fair and reasonable rules and regulations as will not discriminate or interfere with actual bona fide homesteaders, prospectors, and miners in the acquisition of public lands under existing laws.

**Parcels Post.**  
In the interest of the general public, and particularly of the agricultural or rural communities, we favor legislation looking to the establishment, under proper regulations, of a parcels post, the postal rates to be graduated under a zone similar in proportion to the length of carriage.

**Protection of American Citizenship.**  
We approve the action taken by the president and the congress to secure with Russia, as with other countries, a treaty that will recognize the absolute right of expatriation and that will prevent all discrimination of whatever kind between American citizens, whether native born or alien, and regardless of race, religion, or previous political allegiance. The right of asylum is a precious possession of the people of the United States, and it is to be neither surrendered nor restricted.

**The Navy.**  
We believe in the maintenance of an adequate navy for the national defense, and we condemn the action

of the Democratic House of Representatives in refusing to authorize the construction of additional ships.

**Merchant Marine.**  
We believe that one of the country's most urgent needs is a revived merchant marine. There should be American ships, and plenty of them, to make use of the great American inter-oceanic canal now nearing completion.

**Flood Prevention.**  
The Mississippi river is the nation's drainage ditch. Its flood waters gathered from thirty-one states and the Dominion of Canada, constitute an overpowering force which breaks the levees and pours its torrents over many million acres of the richest land in the union, stopping mails, impeding commerce, and causing great loss of life and property.

These floods are national in scope and the disasters they produce seriously affect the general welfare. The state unaided cannot cope with this great problem, hence, we believe the federal government should assume a fair proportion of the burden of its control so as to prevent the disasters from recurring.

**Reclamation.**  
We favor the continuance of the policy of the government with regard to the reclamation of arid lands; and for the encouragement of the speedy settlement and improvement of such lands we favor an amendment to the law that will reasonably extend the time within which the cost of any reclamation project may be repaid by the land owners under it.

**Rivers and Harbors.**  
We favor a liberal and systematic policy for the improvement of our rivers and harbors. Such improvement should be made upon expert information and after a careful comparison of cost and prospective benefits.

## Alaska.

We favor a liberal policy toward Alaska to promote the development of the great resources of that district, with such safeguards as will prevent waste and monopoly.

We favor the opening of the coal lands to development through a land leasing the lands on such terms as will invite development and provide fuel for the navy and the commerce of the Pacific ocean, while retaining title in the United States to prevent monopoly.

The Philippine policy of the Republican party has been and is inspired by the belief that our duty toward the Filipino people is a national obligation which should remain entirely free from partisan policies.

## Immigration.

We pledge the Republican party to the enactment of appropriate laws to give relief from the constantly growing evil of induced or undesirable immigration, which is inimical to the progress and welfare of the people of the United States.

We favor the speedy enactment of laws to compel to endure and property to sea shall be safeguarded by the ample equipment of vessels with life-saving appliances and will full complement of skilled, able-bodied seamen to operate them.

## Republican Accomplishment.

The approaching completion of the Panama canal, the establishment of a bureau of mines, the institution of postal savings banks, the increased provision made in 1912 for the aged and infirm soldiers and sailors of the republic and for their widows, and the vigorous administration of the laws relating to pure foods and drugs all mark the successful progress of Republican administration, and are additional evidence of its effectiveness.

## Civic Duty.

We call upon the people to quicken their interest in public affairs, to condemn and punish lynchings and other forms of lawlessness, and to strengthen in all possible ways a respect for law and the observance of it. Indifferent citizenship is an evil from which the law affords no adequate protection and for which legislation can provide no remedy.

**Arizona and New Mexico.**  
We congratulate the people of Arizona and New Mexico upon the admission of those states, thus merging in the union in final and enduring form the last remaining portion of our continental territory.

**Republican Administration.**  
We challenge successful criticism of the sixteen years of Republican administration under Presidents McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft. We heartily reaffirm the endorsement of President McKinley contained in the platform of 1900 and 1904, and that of President Roosevelt contained in the platform of 1904 and 1908.

We invite the intelligent judgment of the American people upon the administration of William H. Taft. The country has prospered and been at peace under his presidency. During the years in which he had the cooperation of a Republican congress an unexampled amount of constructive legislation was framed and passed in the interest of the people and in obedience to their wish. That legislation is a record on which any administration might appeal with confidence to the favorable judgment of history.

We appeal to the American electorate upon the record of the Republican party and upon this declaration of its principles and purposes. We are confident that under the leadership of the candidates here to be nominated our appeal will not be in vain; that the Republican party will meet every just expectation of the people whose servant it is; that under its administration and its laws our nation will continue to advance; that peace and prosperity will abide with the people, and that new glory will be added to the great republic.

spraying shall be derived exclusively from the carbonization of bituminous coal, and must not contain more than 0.2 per cent of water or ammoniacal liquor, the distillate above 270 degrees centigrade, and the pitch must together amount to not less than 75 per cent by weight of the tar. The free carbon is not to exceed 17 per cent by weight. When analyzed the wash from road on which such a mixture was used was found to be free from contamination by tar, lubricating oil, fuel oil and gasoline.

# UNCLE SAM LAGGING

Behind Other Nations in Restriction of Opium.

IS IN ANOMALOUS POSITION

Initiated Movement for Control of the Traffic and Has Neglected to Adopt the Necessary Remedial Measures—Laws Urged to Be Passed.

By GEORGE CLINTON.

Washington.—Although this country initiated the international movement for the control of the traffic in opium, the United States is today the one nation which has not been vitally affected by the movement. For, with the single exception of the act of 1909, which by no means strikes at the heart of the problem, congress so far has failed to consider the necessary remedial measures, and today, in the words of Hamilton Wright, member of the American delegation to the International Opium Conference, "the United States is in the position, after having received the cordial co-operation of twelve powers, of being far behind in the movement." It is a clear case, say those who are urging the suppression of the opium trade, of neglect at home and charity abroad.

In his message to congress the other day regarding the opium traffic, President Taft laid stress upon this "legislative inaction" when he said: "I have several times called the attention of congress to the necessity for the passage of the proposed measures, and I now endorse the view of the secretary of state that congress should promptly pass these measures, more especially because this government took the initiative and has been generously supported by twelve other governments in its effort to mitigate, if not entirely suppress, the world's opium evil."

## Passed Law to Save Our Face.

The one anti-opium law which is now on the federal statute books is the so-called "opium-exclusion act" of 1909, whose purpose it is to prevent the importation into the United States of the vicious form of opium used for smoking. This law was not passed, it is curious to note, until after the assembling of the International Opium Conference, when it was discovered that ever since 1890 this kind of opium had been legally imported into the United States and that it had yielded in annual revenues the enormous sum of \$27,000,000. The promptness with which congress repealed that privilege was due, says Commissioner Wright to the fact that "it would be quite impossible for the American commissioners to appear at the Shanghai conference until the federal government had taken some steps toward a housecleaning."

Although several of the individual states during the last few years have revised and strengthened intrastate legislation aimed to confine narcotics to legitimate uses, yet the federal government has done nothing. There have been urged upon congress, however, three bills, each of which strikes at some important phase of the opium traffic and all of which have the general approval of the pharmacy boards of the different states of the Union which are charged with the enforcement, under the police power of the states, of the state acts for the regulation of the sale of narcotics.

## Three Bills Urged.

The first of these bills calls for an amendment to the act of 1890, regulating the manufacture of smoking opium within the United States; the second imposes a tax upon and regulates the production, manufacture, and distribution of various habit forming drugs; and the third bill aims to regulate the practice of pharmacy and the sale of poisons in the consular districts of the United States in China. The opinion is expressed in Washington that the signing of the international opium convention on January 23 last at The Hague will stimulate congress into activity, for by the terms of the treaty entered into at that time by twelve world powers, it is ordered that the laws suggested in the convention shall be proposed by the several governments to their parliaments or legislative bodies within the period of six months. Mr. Taft, therefore, in sending his message to congress on May 31, was ahead of time by about seven weeks, so that, technically at least, this country has kept to the agreement.

## Gives Relics of First President.

In the United States navy there is a pay director who is a great-grand-nephew of George Washington. His name is R. T. Mason Ball and his home is in Baltimore. There are other collateral descendants of George Washington living in the country round about Washington. Pay Director Ball has four sisters.

The Ball family through the naval officer has just presented the National museum of the capital with many memorials of the Washington family, some of them having been owned directly by the Father of His Country.

One of the gifts now in the care of the government is a Bible cover of tapestry which was used to protect the family Bible of Frances Thornton Washington, a niece of George Washington, from dust and hard usage. A piece of the crepe which was hung on the door knob at Mount Vernon on the occasion of the funeral of the first president is another one of the memorials.

Another cloth memorial is a piece of crimson material from a flag carried by the Continental forces who were under the command of Col. Burgess Ball during the Revolutionary war. An impression in crimson showing the crest of Joseph Ball of Epping Forest, grandfather of George Washington, also is among the gifts.

**Washington's Gold Epaulets.**  
Getting down to the things which actually were used by George Washington, mention should be made of a pair of gold wire epaulets of ancient design which were worn by him when he was a colonel in the French and Indian wars. Washington wore these epaulets also throughout the entire campaign with Braddock.

In addition to the pair of epaulets there is a single one which Washington wore at different times during the Revolution. The whereabouts of the companion of this epaulet is not known. A Masonic apron of the Revolutionary war period with the insignia in gold and which was the property of Col. Burgess Ball, is included in the collection of gifts.

When Lafayette was in this country in 1824 was presented a "hardwood snuff box, beautifully polished and bearing the Frenchman's portrait. It was the gift of American admirers of the foreigner who had come to a d the colonies. Later Lafayette presented this snuff box to his godson, Fayette Ball, a relative of George Washington.

One of the interesting objects in the collection is an antique mourning brooch of gold worn by Mary Ball. This is one of the few authentic relics of Washington's mother which is extant. It must be remembered that Mary Washington before her marriage was Mary Ball. The articles have all been placed in one of the cases of Washington relics in the National museum's hall of history.

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## Chance for "Wizard" Burbank.

Scientists of the agricultural department are showing great interest in a bill which has been favorably reported from the house committee on public lands to turn over under certain conditions semi-arid lands in California, New Mexico, Arizona and Nevada to Luther Burbank of Santa Rosa, Cal. In order that he may be given a chance to demonstrate that spineless cacti, valuable for domestic animal food, can be grown there, and thus desert lands be made profitable.

Representative Baker of the committee on public lands has submitted a favorable report to the house asking that the lands be turned over to Mr. Burbank for experimental purposes and in his report he says that there seems to be no doubt that the Californian "has propagated a spineless cactus most valuable for forage, which if properly introduced may revolutionize the agricultural conditions in many of the semi-arid and arid regions of the southwestern part of the United States."

In the favorable report on the bill an explanation is made of the terms under which Mr. Burbank can take over these great tracts of land for experimental purposes. The report says: "In order to encourage these experiments, it is proposed to permit Mr. Burbank, after it is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the secretary of the interior that said cacti can be thus commercially and profitably prepared, to purchase the amount of land as stated in the bill at the usual price of \$1.25 per acre if without the railroad limits and \$2.50 an acre if within the said limits. At the present time the lands in question are without any commercial value."

## Experiment in Deserts Wanted.

It should also be stated that Mr. Burbank is now propagating these cacti, and selling the same to all comers at a reasonable price, but these plants are going into sections of California chiefly where their growth and propagation is not attended with any great expense or uncertainty. It is the view of the committee that it is most desirable to encourage these experiments in the parts of the arid and semi-arid southwest which are at this time practically deserts and now await development. If this encouragement demonstrates that these sections are suitable for the production of these cacti, the beneficial results will be of incalculable value to the nation."

## American Turpentine.

American turpentine is obtained chiefly from the longleaf pine, and the immense importance to which the trade in naval stores has come may be shown by the fact that in order to supply the demand for spirits of turpentine, rosin and other products of the pine tree's resin there must be invaded annually 800,000 acres of virgin forest to make good the decreasing yield of the trees already tapped.

It is also known as the town where Moses received the sacerdotal and military training which preceded his leadership of the Israelites in their journey out of Egypt. The necropolis is situated in the desert a little more than three miles to the east of the Matarieh obelisk. There are many burial pits cut out of the rock in the last spurs of the Arabian range. Those which have been excavated by Danes Pasha were from 65 to 230 feet deep. They were filled to the top with sand and contained embalmed human bodies and the skeletons of sacred animals and birds. Undamaged these eggs were found.

**Pay for What You See.**  
Theaters in Havana, according to an exchange, have a system by which patrons pay for a seat for one act, and, if pleased, pay for another act, and so on to the end of the performance. By this method a playgoer may keep on trying different theaters till he finds a play to his liking, and spend for his various "samples" only the price that he would pay for one ticket, according to our plan.

## Where Moses Studied.

The necropolis of Heliopolis, the intellectual center of Egypt for more than four thousand years, has been discovered by Doniuous Pasha. Hell

# IOWA WOMAN WELL AGAIN

Freed From Shooting Pains, Spinal Weakness, Dizziness, by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Ottumwa, Iowa.—"For years I was almost a constant sufferer from female trouble in all its dreadful forms; shooting pains all over my body, sick headache, spinal weakness, dizziness, depression, and everything that was horrible. I tried many doctors in different parts of the United States, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done more for me than all the doctors. I feel it my duty to tell you these facts. My heart is full of gratitude to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for my health."—Mrs. HARRIET E. WAMPLER, 524 S. Ransom Street, Ottumwa, Iowa.

**Consider Well This Advice.**  
No woman suffering from any form of female troubles should lose hope until she has given Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a fair trial.

This famous remedy, the medicinal ingredients of which are derived from native roots and herbs, has for nearly forty years proved to be a most valuable tonic and invigorator of the female organism. Women everywhere bear willing testimony to the wonderful virtue of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

**THOMPSON'S EYE WATER**  
Quickly relieves eye irritation caused by dust, sun, or smoke. Sold everywhere.

JOHN L. THOMPSON, BOSTON, MASS. Trade Mark.

## LANDLORD KNEW THE GAME

Spared His Tenant the Enumeration of the Time-Honored and Yearly "Bluff."

"I have called to collect the rent," said the landlord.

"Yes," replied the lady of the house, "come in. Now, before I give you the money this month, I—"

"Just a minute, madam," said the landlord. "I can save time for you. I know the parlor isn't fit for a pig to live in, the dining room wall paper is a shock to people of refinement, the kitchen walls are a disgrace, and the back porch is a menace to life and limb. I'm also aware that you won't shyer-her-month wallpaper in the back bedroom is changed to something in a delicate pink, and I'm next to the fact that you're ashamed to have people look at such gas fixtures as I have provided. I'm going to paint the front and back porches and let it go at that."

"Thank you very much," said the lady meekly. "You have saved me a lot of trouble. That is all we really expected to have done, but I was afraid that I should have to make the same old bluff to get that much out of you."—Detroit Free Press.

## Had Them.

"Do you keep motorino accessories?" asked the man entering the department store.

"Oh, yes," replied the floorwalker, "with a bow, 'we keep arnica and hush hazel. Drug department, second aisle to the left, please!'"

## A Prediction.

"Do you think Biffels will ever reach a green old age?"

"He surely will, if he lives long enough and doesn't know more than than he does now."

Many a doting father has paid hundreds of dollars to learn that his daughter couldn't sing.

Half a loaf is better than a loaf of the bread some bakers turn out.

## DOCTOR'S SHIPT.

Now Gets Along Without It.

A physician says: "Until last fall I used to eat meat for my breakfast and suffered with indigestion until the meat had passed from the stomach."

"Last fall I began the use of Grape-Nuts for breakfast and very soon found I could do without meat, for my body got all the nourishment necessary from the Grape-Nuts and since then I have not had any indigestion and am feeling better and have increased in weight."

"Since finding the benefit I derived from Grape-Nuts I have prescribed the food for all my patients suffering from indigestion or over-feeding and also for those recovering from disease where I want a food easy to take and certain to digest and which will not overtax the stomach."

"I always find the results I look for when I prescribe Grape-Nuts. For ethical reasons please omit my name."

Given by mail by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

The reason for the wonderful amount of nutriment, and the easy digestion of Grape-Nuts is not hard to find.

In the first place, the starch part of the wheat and barley goes through various processes of cooking, to perfectly change the starch into dextrose or grape